HOW TO GET RAPID TRANSIT

THE COMMISSION LISTENS TO MORE SUGGESTIONS AND PLANS.

of them Remarkable and Including Not an Economical Kind-Another Pub-The Rapid Transit Railroad Commission held an open meeting in its rooms in the Home Life building yesterday afternoon, to listen to sug-gestions regarding plans and methods for contruction. There were a number of persons in attendance who wanted to be listened to.
The hearing began with only President Alexander E. Orr. John H. Starin, and Seth Low of the Commissioners present, but Mr. Grr announced that business could go on, because there was a stenographer present who would take down everything, so that the whole Commission could consider it afterward. If the

stenographer ever catches up with the first nan who addressed the meeting he will be in great luck. It was noticed that after trying to keep up for about an hour he gave it up, and there were no more notes made during the day. The speaker was C. J. Carpenter, a spare man, with an eager look and intense manner who was connected years ago with the Broadway arcade plan. He had sent on ahead of him plackboard, an easel, and a lot of mounted plane and maps. Mr. Carpenter prefaced his story about what he would recommend, by saying

that if Broadway had no cellar vaults along it, no pipes, and no sewers, and if it was not required that the road under it should be con-structed without interfering with its surface, the Commission could go ahead and build upon the plan already laid down by the old Commis sion, and would need no suggestions from him I propose to set saide these four objections. he said. "That is the task I have set for myself, and you are to be the judges."

Vaults, he said, had been the first subject of

puble and had been thrown up to him from the first, when he began to study the subject twelve years ago. In the two and a half miles of Broadway from the Battery to Fourteenth street, he said, there were 11,300 feet of vaults altogether on both sides of the way, and these averaged fifteen feet in width and twelve feet in depth. Most of them extended to the curb line and one to the middle of the street. One was thirty-six feet in depth. He proposed to treat these all upon the general average plan; to build a continuous wall along the line where the tunnel for a four-track road would come twenty-two feet deep, and let the building owners make two-story vaults out to this wall. This, he said, would double the vault space along the street, and the damage to those whose present vanits were interfered with should be met by assessments upon those who would be benefited.

All the present pipes and sewers would be taken out and the tunnel would be built as closto the surface as possible. The tunnel for trains would take up only a portion of the twenty-two feet in depth of his side walls, and in the spaces within the walls on each side he would build continuous vaults or subways six feet high for all pipes except sewers. The latter would be only twelve-inch sewers for each block, and ould be carried within the walls at a proper height. The raising of the tunnel eight feet nearer the surface of the street, he said, would save \$600,000 a mile, merely by the lightening of the load of earth the top of the tunnel would

have to carry.

He was sailing along in clipper style until President Orr asked him how he would get at the central tracks at stations. He floundered a moment, with a statement that he would drop moment, with a statement that he would drop nown netween tracks at express stations at parks or depress the tracks so as to get head room over them at other places and then he went scouting off on a new tack in an argument against the proposed City Hall loop. This, he said, was impracticable and would in operation so interfere with the rapid operation of trains on the main line as to destroy its usefulness. "How do you propose to construct the road?" asked Mr. Low. "From the surface down?" "No. sir." Mr. Carpenter answered, and went off on another tack at once about something else. Finally he was pinned down to this essential point:

off on another tack at once about something else. Finally he was pluned down to this essential point:

"I say it can be done without disturbing the surface of the street, but you will have to take my word for it. I have consulted many eminent engineers, and they all agree with me."

"Do I understand you to say that such a work has ever been done, "asked Lawyer Boardman," or is it not a purely experimental suggestion?"

He admitted that it would be purely an experiment. Mr. Orr asked him what the cost per mile would be of such a structure, and he said that complete, with all expenses paid, for building, equipment, and damage to property, it would be from \$3,000,000 to \$3,400,000 a mile, The Commissioners had listened to him so far with great patience, but at this point Mr. Orr asked him was the next to be heard. He appeared as an advocate of Dr. George V. Haun's "system of rapid transit, aqueduct, sewer, street cleaners, and snow removers." In brief, Dr. Haun's plan is to build a great street tube, upon piling, all around the tube would be about eighty feet wide by sixty. George V. Haun's "system of rapid transit, aqueduct, sewer, street cleaners, and snow removers." In brief, Dr. Haun's pian is to build a great street tube, upon piling, all around the water front, just outside the buikhead line. The tube would be about eighty feet wide by sixty feet deep. The lower part of this tube would be a great drain for all the sewers to open into, and this would be carried under the East River and the sewage matter finally pumped off and carried to Coney Island or Rocksway or somewhere to the made into fortilizers. Over the sewer part of the tunnel would be the roadbed for a seventrack railroad—four tracks for passengers and three for freight. This belt line was to be connected with tunnel roads to cross the town at intervals. His plans showed eleven such roads. "Then you would have us build twenty-two miles of cross town roads?" asked Mr. Imman, who had come in with Mr. Claffin.

"The you could build a cross-town line in every street if you wanted to," Mr. Quinn replied.

Mr. Quinn was shut off three, and he did not get a fair chance, to explain how the rest of the system was to work, but he had already shown to the reporters how Dr. Hann would have 300-foot water towers built along the river front to be kept filled with sait water by pumps worked by tide wheels, and this motor was to be used to clean the streets of dirt and snow.

William H. Morrell popped up then. There seemed to be a disposition to shut him out at once, but Mr. Orr said the Commission would hear him. "We have already listened to two impracticable plans," said Mr. Morrell, "and as President of the original Rapid Transit Association, I have listened to many of them." He proposed a water front elevated roads he said, but he would make transfer arrangementa with them at once. He said he represented a syndicate of Chicago men who stood ready to build hea system he recommended for \$600,000 ca mile and to have it ready in three years—with the city's money. He got shut off at this point and everted in bad order.

Richard Jan

NO TRACE OF TREASURER TAYLOR. Ex-Gov. Mellette, One of the Bondon will Give Up Ris Property.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 .- All the bondsmen of defaulting Treasurer Taylor, who have been in the city, left to day except ex-Gov. Mellette, who would probably leave to-night. Mr. Mellette said the bondsmen had talked with Attorney Tenney, Taylor's confidental friend

Attorner Tenney, Taylor's confidental friend here, and did not agree with him that they were not responsible on their bonds. He added that he intended to turn over his property to the blate. Mr. Tenney saki:

"would not tell where Taylor is if I knew, here is it would be a breach of confidence. He have no foreign language, and I presume he is in this country trying to make a living until this trouble is atraspited out. He told me he had note of the State's money, and he probably told the truth. He was almost craxed by his crime, and talked of committing suicide when he came to see me. I persuaded him from the dies as foolish. If I had believed he was a crimmal I would have had no intercourse with him. He was simply swamped by putting money into schemes which falled."

PATTISON FOR MAYOR.

perate of Philadelphia Select the Er

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The Democratic City Convention to-day was turbulent. It was called to order in Warner's Hall at 10:12 A. M. by Temporary Chairman David W. Sellers with one-third of the 900 delegates standing. It required an hour for the delegates to elect a permanent Chairman in William F. Belsterling, who is identified with the regular Democracy. Michael J. Ryan being the unsuccessful aspirant. Another hour had elapsed when ex-Gov. Robert C. Pattison was nominated for Mayor over Col. nomination of the ex-Governor was afterward made unanimous. The Convention nominated Col. Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr., for Receiver of Taxes by acclamation, and also nominated

seven candidates for police magistrates.

The hour fixed for the convention, which was the first held since the regular wing of Philahis Democracy and the minority faction, called the Pennsylvania Democracy, have apparently become unified, was 10 A. M. At that time the hall was filled to overflowing with an intensely boisterous crowd, and when Temporary Chairman Sellers tried to call the delegates to order with a stout stick that took the place of a gavel, his efforts could not be heard ten feet away. Every man in the hall was upon his

feet away. Every man in the hall was upon his feet, declaring his right to this or that seat, or disputing the political merits of some well-known leader. Why disorder should prevail was not clear to the conservative element.

At 12 minutes past 10, and after Mr. Sellers had wbacked his impromptu gavel down for the one-hundredth time, something like order was obtained in the front rows. The Chairman named the other temporary officers, and then City Chamberisin Wilhere, on behalf of the "regulars," nominated Beisterling for permanent Chaisman, Dallas Sanders, as sponsor for the minority delegates, was upon his feet in an instant with a motion that Michael J. Ryan be chosen for this honor. The vote of 684 for Beisterling and 213 for Ryan showed the respective strength of the wings.

Mr. Ryan furthered harmony, however, by moving that the selection of Belsterling be made unanimous, and this was done. The vote was cast amid great confusion, Delegates alternately cheered and hissed, and Candidate Ryan went so far as to accuse the Chair of "gag law" when a contest arose over the vote of the First ward.

The nomination of a candidate for Mayor being called for, half a dozen strong-lunged delegates abouted." Pattlews.

Pirst ward.

The nomination of a candidate for Mayor being called for, half a dozen strong-lunged delegates shouted "Pattison."

No nominating speech was made, but several addresses followed in seconding this selection. When the Pattison boom had quieted, Mr. Ryan placed Col. Charles H. Banes in nomination, and William Findley Brown made the seconding speech. The vote resulted: Pattison, 828; Hanes, 79, and the nomination of the ex-Governor was made unanimous.

The Convention, after nominating Col. Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr., for Receiver of Taxes by acclamation and naming the candidates for police magistrates, adjourned. Col. Honnaffon is a well-known Republican, and he was placed upon the Democratic ticket in deference to the en-

the Democratic ticket in deference to the en-dorsement of him by the Municipal League and the Citizens' Committee, reformers.

GRACE MEN IN COUNCIL.

Not Quite Satisfied with the Proposed Po-

The Executive Committee of the New York State Democracy held a meeting at the headquarters, 28 East Twenty-third street, last night to consider some of the pending legislation afsided. It was decided to refer all future bills to the Law Committee with instruction to report to the Executive Committee, but immediate consideration of pending bills was agreed on.

On the call of Assembly districts it was unaninously agreed that the power of removal bill recommended by the Seventy is just what is needed. When it came to the consideration of the bill to reorganize the police court system,

the bill to reorganize the police court system, however, a difference of opinion was developed, Lawrence P. Mingey of the Eighteenth district was in favor of having thirty-five magistrates to dispense justice at the several police station houses, and thought that it was not necessary that they should be lawyers.

Isaac H. Klein of the Nineteenth, who is a member of the Committee of Seventy, said that he did not think the kind of lawyers that are wanted would accept appointment to places which pay only \$7,000 a year.

George Walton Green of the Fourteenth, who has had some experience as a lawyer, said that plenty could be found to take the place, and exalderman Horatio Harris, who is also an advocate of police precinct courts, said that lawyers could be got at \$3,000 a year, as he had been informed that the average earnings of lawyers in this city are below those of "poor clerks."

As there was such a lack of harmony on this

cierks.

As there was such a lack of harmony on this subject, at the suggestion of Mr. Grace it was referred to the Law Committee. Mr. Grace said he was of the opinion that it is not necessary that a police magistrate should be a lawyer. The same opinion is held by many Republicans, who are trying to impress their views on the majority in the Legislature.

There was also some difference of opinion regarding the proposed Blanket Ballot law, and that was also referred to the Law Committee.

THROCKMORTON WON'T RESIGN. So He Is Relieved from Duty with Full Pay

promise of trouble with his superintendent of stables, Major C. B. Throckmorton. Cot. Waring relieved the Major from duty on full pay yestertion when requested to do so.

resignation to take effect on Feb. 1," said Col. Waring. "He refused to do so, and fell back on his alleged rights as a war veteran. I ac-cordingly sent him this letter."
Col. Waring here showed a letter, of which the following is a copy:

the following is a copy:

Major C. B. Throckmorton, Assistant Superintendent.

DEAR SIR: You are bereby relieved from duty with
full pay until further orders. You will remove your
personal belongings from the department to-morrow
and give this office an address to which your salary is
to be remitted. Respectfully yours.

GRORDE E. WARINO, Jr., Commissioner.

"Major Throckmorton replied to this letter, saying he meant to maintain his right to continue to act as superintendent of stables. I should not advise him to bring his record before the public, "said the new Street Cleaning Commissioner, referring to the fact that the Major was once court-martialled.

The Coionel said that it is his intention to supersede Major Throckmorton by the appointment of another war veteran, Capt. Francis M. Gibson.

ALDERMAN LANTRY'S SEAT.

Testimony in the Contest Submitted-No Fartisan Decision, Says Olcott.

The taking of testimony in the contested sea case of Eagan aganst Lantry before the Alder-manic Committee on Contested Seats was completed yesterday, and counsel were requested to terday were Good Government Club watchers in the Eighteenth and Twenty-third election districts of the Sixteenth Assembly district, who testified to seeing ballots marked by the ballot clerks. The ballots were marked with the initials of the ballot clerks, as was required by the

tials of the ballot clerks, as was required by the original ballot reform law. They were ignorant that the law had been amended, and the marking was therefore illegal.

Lantry, the Tammany man, was elected by a plurality of 87 votes. His plurality in the Eighteenth Election district over Eagan was 60 and in the Twenty-third district 22 so that if the vote of both districts should be thrown out Eagan (Rep.) would have an apparent plurality of 44.

Chairman Olcott of the committee said:

"So far no fraud has been shown or claimed in the marking of the ballots. It is a question of law whether the vote of a district can be thrown out on that account. There will be no partisan decision in this contest or in any contest before our committee. I am confident that no decision which will be reversed by the courts will be given."

TAMMANY PRIMARIES.

The Advisability of Postponement to Be Considered Next Wednesday.

The Tammany Hall Executive Committee has been called to meet at 4 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of formulating a reso lution necessary to carry out its recommenda tion heretofore made that the Committee on Organization and the General Committee se cure the postponement of primaries until next June, after the redistricting of the city.

next June, after the redistricting of the city. The resolution so formulated will be presented for consideration at the meeting of the Committee on Organization to be held in Tammany Hall the same evening.

There has been some talk that open opposition to the policy of postponing the Tammany reorganization would be manifested at the meeting of the Committee on Organization. This opposition was expected to come from the young Democrate who have been organizing a new Democracy, which is expected to keep the young men from becoming disheartened and joining the victorious Republican party. A man who is interested in this movement said yesterday, however, that he understands that the young men will not make any demonstration against the postponsment of the primaries.

WHAT HILL WROTE IN 1893.

A PRIVATE LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

He Advised the President to Call the Extra Session of Congress in April-Predicts that the Repeal of the Sherman Law Would Give Temporary Reiter Only-Bimetalliam the Goal Which the Country Must Ultimately Reach-The Ten Per Cent, Tax on State Banks an Abuse of the Taxing Power-Must Make a Little Tariff Reform Go a Great Way.

The following letter was written by Senator David B. Hill to Mr. Clark Howell of the Atanta Constitution just prior to the assembling of the extra session of the present Congress in the summer of 1803. The publication of it was authorized by Senator Hill some time ago:

(Personal.) ALBANY, N. Y., July 13, 1893. MY DEAR HOWELL: Absence from home and professional engagements have prevented an earlier reply to your recent letter asking confidentially my views on certain questions. First—As to the approaching session of Congress, I was one of those who believed that the

extra session of Congress should have been called in April last, and I so advised the President in the first and only interview I have had with him. He seemed bent on having one in September, which I thought was a mistake. believed then that whatever policy, in regard to ed could better be adopted in the spring, be fore the patronage had been distributed and be fore party differences should augment. The President thought differently, but has finally yielded to outside pressure and has called the session for August. I fear that it a mistake. I fear that we be in session until December. I do not like the prospect of having a Democratic Congress in session during the fall elections. I anticipate many differences, and much bitterness will be developed-all of which will tend to distract the party, and give us a setback in the fall. I hope I am mistaken in all this, but fear I may not be. So long as Congress must meet, I hope it will only be in session thirty days and adjourn This would be my programme if it could be carried out. The extreme silver men can prevent it; the Republicans can prevent it, and general cussedness can prevent it. All the chances are that we shall be in session until December. would not take up any other legislation than financial if I could have my way, Second-As to the repeal of the Sherman law.

I favor the unconditional repeal of that law. I

have always been opposed to it. The true friends of silver make a mistake in attempting to defend it. It should be abandoned by general consent. My views were partially expre my recent Tammany letter, which you have undoubtedly seen. Personally I should prefer not to repeal the law until an acceptable substitute was provided in order to render more probable the adoption of such substitute, and not because I approve at all of the Sherman Silver law. But from a party point of view country expects it, and the party will be found fairly well united in favor of it. Therefore, it is unwise, while agreeing upon the general proposition, to waste our time in agreeing upon a substitute pending the repeal. Let the repeal be made at once, and let us differ as to other financial matters afterward. I am in favor of bimetallism as the issue of the future. We should seek to keep that issue to the front; we should not strive for temporary success or compromise measures. We should be for free coinage under an international agreement if it is possible to procure one—and for which every exertion should be made—and if not possible, then for independent bimetallism. This is the great goal for which we should strive. It cannot be done at once. Our friends must not be impatient. The people must be educated. The unexpected action of India and the general sentiment of the moneyed classes conspire against us at this time. I do not believe in the Bland bill or any other measure which guarantees anything less than unrestricted coinage for gold and silver alike, as pledged in the Democratic national platform. Let us prepare not for present victory, but for victory upon that issue in 1896. The repeal of the Sherman law will not give the relief which is anticipated. It will aid business temporarily, but in a year times will be hard and the demand for permanent financial relief will be irresistible. We should continue to hold out free coinage as the goal which the country must ultimately reach. The triumph of the monometallists will be but temporary.

Third—As to the repeal of the ten per cent. tax on State banks. That tax cannot be well defended. It is an undemocratic tax. Ostensibly, it is imposed for revenue, but it does not, in fact, bring in any revenue, and was never intended for that purpose. From a Democratic standpoint, its imposition is an abuse of the taxing power. I should not like to go upon record in favor of such a tax, nor do I desire to refuse a repeal of it, i regard that tax question of free coinage of sliver, and they should be kept apart as muc fairly well united in favor of it. Therefore, it is unwise, while agreeing upon the general

GROCERS AFTER GOV. WERTS. President Sullivan Says He Made the Gov.

TRENTON, Jan. 16.-The Retail Grocers' Asso. ciation met here to-day and spent considerable time in discussing a proposed law that will make a wife's property liable for necessaries obtained for her family. Such a bill was passed by the Legislature last year, and was vetoed by Gov. Werts because he believed it unconstitutional. The association decided to-day fo try and have the bill passed again, and over the

upon the main great question of free coinage of silver, and they should be kept appart as much as possible. While that tax cannot be approved from a Democratic standpoint, I fear the consequences of a repeal. As I understand it, it has been held that Congress has not power, directly, to prohibit State banks from issuing their notes, which circulate as money, although they cannot be made legal tender and are not money in fact. I do not like such wild-cat currency, and never did. I do not think we ought to become the champions of it. While, perhaps, we should take the ground that the States should be at liberty to issue such notes if they desired to do so, yet such issue should not be encouraged. We should not be switched off from the gold and silver issue upon any such side track. I fear the experiment of wild-cat State bank currency will not be a success. It may be temporary relief, but in the end will be disastrous. The bank notes of so many States will be so worthless that while in New York or Georgia they might be perfectly good always, yet in so many other States they would be so bad that the whole circulation would be discredited. You will observe from what I have stated that I advise we should move cautiously in regard to the State bank tax and not mix it up with the legal tender currency question.

Fourth—As to tariff reform, I do not apprehend any serious difficulty in this matter. There will be a general unanimity as to the bills which passed the last Democratic House and which were refused consideration in the Senate. Whatever bills the Treasury Department may recommend I think are likely to be passed. We must make a little tariff reform go a great way. The condition of the Treasury will not admit of much reduction, except in those cases where a reduction is likely to produce more needed revenue. I do not think we need lie awake nights at all anticipating trouble from the tariff question. I doubt the policy of restoring the sugar tax. Our people have come to regard sugar as one of the necessities and

THREW HIMSELF BEFORE A TRAIN. The Suicide Carried Over 175 Feet on the Cowentcher.

and I express my opinion regarding them in writing when I care to do so. I have no doubt that some of the gentlemen in Albany have correctly stated my views relative to bills, as did Senator Lexow with reference to the Power of Removal bill, but no one is accredited as my personal representative or month-piece in the Legislature. Terry Calls for Better Timber.

NO MAYOR'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Cot. Strong Says He Boes Not Need. Mouthpiece In the Legislature.

Mayor Strong's attention was called vester

day to the fact that there a number of legisla-

tors in Albany who are posing as his represen

tatives, and pretending to voice his opinious re-

garding proposed legislation.
"I have no personal representative in Albany."

said he. "I do not think it necessary to have one. All the bills introduced are sent to me, and I express my opinion regarding them in

Commissioner of Accounts Seth Sprague Terry a Democrat and a member of Mr. Grace's faction. The district leaders of the ex-Mayor's or-ganization have been recommending all sorts of persons to Mr. Terry for appointment as suborpersons to Mr. Terry for appointment as subor-dinates except such as could be appointed. The Commissioner has tired of examining these ap-plicants, and has sent a letter to the State Democracy leaders asking them to nominate to him for appointment as exam ners in the Bureau of the Commissioners of Accounts men who are capable of doing the work required of them, and not such incompetents as they have been sending to him.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were. . M. -9:45, 646 East 140th street, Ernest Birckman

F. M. 2150, 86 Second avenue, Mary Mansfield, damage \$1,000; Still, 156 Greene atrost. Standard Captompany, Gamage \$400; Still, 62 Watt street, Mrs. Shaw, no damage.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

) Al Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE OLD GUARD BALL.

A Brilliant Gathering in Madison Square Garden Last Night.

The Old Guard gave its annual reception last evening at the Madison Square Garden. Twentyfive years ago, when the City Guard and the Light Guard were fused into the Old Guard, the rotunda of the Astor House was sufficiently large to accommodate the company and guests. The increasing popularity of the organization forced the Old Guard to use the Thalla Theatre and later the Academy of Music. As the requests for invitations rolled up into the thousands, the organization had to taxe one of the largest enclosures in the cour try in which to make its guests comfortable. Last evening the Old Guard was at home to 14,500 of its acquaintances, many of whom had come from neighboring States. A score or more of interested persons came on from the Western States, and a few military enthusiasts came all the way from England to make personal re

sponses to the invitations. In point of decorations the Old Guard outdid itself. The interior of the Garden was entirely obscured. From the roof were suspended streamers of white and shrimp pink cloth in number sufficient to give the effect of closed canopy. The iron girders could not be seen. Below the streamers were suspended banners and clusters of national colors The galleries on both sides and the openings below were hung with curtains of the same

below were hung with curtains of the same colors. The curtains were studded with shields and flags. Across the Fourth avenue end of the Garden was hung a curtain, in front of which was a piatform extending the whole width of the floor. The platform was painted to resemble marble and a huge canopy formed a ceiling twenty feet above.

The auditorium was opened at 10 o'clock and a thousand persons entered in a bunch. An hour later a detachment of the Oid Guard, carrying the United States and the company's colors, marched to the front of the platform, where Major Sloan saluted the colors. The lancers followed the salute. After a few more dancing figures, midnight, the hour for the formal opening of the ball arrived. The Old Guard band struck up the "The Grand March" which Handmaster Joseph G. Rampone had composed for the occasion, and the procession started from the concert hall in the Madison avenue end and marched down the stairs into the auditorium. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and ex-Gov. Flower headed it, and following them came:

Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, Gen. Martin T. McMahon.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles and ex-Gov. Flower beaded it, and following them came:

Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin. Gen. Martin T. McMahon. Major Charles Woolner Williams of the Honorable Ar. tillery of London, England. ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Col. Loomis L. Langdon, Major Strong, Rear Admiral Braine, Surgeons Sty. Cuntour, Russed and Drax the Unit Surgeons Sty. Cuntour, Russed and Drax the Unit Surgeons Sty. Cuntour, Russed and Drax the Unit Surgeons Sty. Cuntour, Russed and Drax Major Hersier and Major Wormork. Col. Eximits an Major Hersier and Major Wormork. This surgeon Sty. Col. Hart and Col. E. T. Cooper of Delaware. Col. H. R. Cilley and Col. E. T. Cooper of Delaware. Col. H. R. Cilley and Gov. Trank Brown and staff of Connecticut. Gov. Frank Brown and staff of Maryland. Gen. R. M. Seitson of Alabama, Lieut. Col. Mason and Capt. A. M. Irving of the Hoyal Canadian Grensellers, Lieut. Col. R. Hamilton of the Queen's Own Rifles. the Consuls-General of Chill, Bolivia, Greece Spain, the Netherlands, and Peru. Horace Porter, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Judge J. F. Daly, and 900 more well-known persons.

The procession went twice around the auditorium and then the ball was opened. Joy was unconfined through twenty-five orders of dancing. Every box was occupied by a party, and two solid tiers of humanity filled the seats.

CALVANISTIC FISHERMEN DINE. The Toasts Treat of Fish from a Presby

The Second Presbyterian Fishing Club held its annual dinner at the Republican Club, at 450 Fifth avenue, last evening. The club was organized a few years ago in Washington. The organization is sometimes spoken of as the Sons of Calvin. The club has no fixed habitation, but its members hold two convocations each year, one on sea and the other on land. The annual outing occurs in June. It lasts from 7 oclock in the morning until sundown. A boat is chartered and the members indulge in the sport of a day's fishing. annual banquet, which always occurs in Janu-

ting a good dinner there that the Calvinistic fishermen dined at the Republican Club last night.
The club membership is limited to twenty-five. and all but three of the members were at the dinner. President George W. English presided, and W. F. Wakeman was the toastmaster. It was, of course, understood that there would be no formal toasts, but all the speakers were expected to touch upon the religious advancement which the club had made expected to touch upon the religious advancement which the club had made during the year. In keeping with this idea the following toasts were responded to: "Scaly Fish Stories." Job E. Hedges: "Illuminations at the North Pole." Col. A. W. Soper. President of the Pintsch Gas Company: "Buy No Fish on Tick," W. C. Roberts. President of the Standard Watch Company: "The Scales of Justice and Truth: or. Why People Never Yarn About Fish." E. A. Perkins: "Orthodox Sea Turtles, or Scriptural Snappers," W. G. English. In his opening remarks Mr. Wakeman had something to say about "Mermaids as Living Pictures." Commodore Hitchcock of the Columbia Yacht Club marvelled at the miracle of the "Loaves and Fishes," and John S. Wise gave the revised version of "Jonah and the Whale," as found in the Westminster Catechism.

Governor's veto, if necessary.

Ex-Mayor James P. Sullivan of Morristown was unanimously elected President. He made a sharp attack upon Gov. Werts, whom he accused of ingratitude in vetoing the Grocers' bill.

cused of ingratitude in vetoing the Grecers' bill. He urged that the grocers cast aside party ties and vote for men who would uphold their interests. They would hall the day when Gov. Werts's term ended.

He said he had been a political godfather to the Governor, having made him Mayor of Morristown, and later aided him materially in becoming State Senator and Governor of the State. Afterward, when the grocers went to him they had been turned down. The Governor, he said, was under petiticoat government. He also said something about the Governor that wouldn't look well in print.

Secretary Henrie of Paterson reports that there is \$480,000 owing to the grocers in New Jersey that they can never collect, and that this last year was the worst in their history.

As an east-bound New Haven express train passed the Woodlawn station at 10:25 o'clock yesterday morning, a man, who appeared to be a mechanic, throw himself from the platform in front of the locomotive. He was struck by the cowcatcher and carried over 175 feet before he slipped off. The engineer whistled down brakes and reversed the engine, but it travelled on to the switch tower, 300 feet beyond, before stouping. on to the switch tower, not seet beyond, before stopping.

The suicide was ground to pieces under the wheels. Both legs were cut off, and the body was badly mutilated. The suicide had no money and no papers that might lead to his identification. He was apparently 45 years old. His hody was taken to the morgue.

Col. Buth Says He Has Been Slandered

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 16.-Col. Thomas H. Ruth arrived this morning from his home in Deamet, and is highly indignant at the charges which have been made against him during the past few days. He enters an indignant denial and asserts that he is anxious for the fullest investi gation. He says that he will be able to prove gation. He says that he will be able to prove his innocence of any wrongloing. He says that at the proper time he will deal with those who set the charges affoat. He says that the charges that he was cognizant of Taylor's condition or that he in any way aided bim to escape or to get a large amount from the State treasury is false in every particular. The fact that he failed to make the apportionment before Dec. 27 he says was not in violation of law. It is fair to Col. Ruth to say that his interpretation of the statute is taken by good lawyers.

NAPOLEON TABLEAUX. Mr. Garnett's Scheme for a Week of Enter talament in Aid of Charities.

Many society women of this city have received within a day or so a typewritten circular invit ing them to become patronesses of an entertainment projected by John J. Garnett of 20 West Fourteenth street, the main feature of which is to be "living representations of scenes and in-cidents in the life and career of the Emperor Napoleon I," The circular explains that the proceeds of the entertainment are to go to char-Itable institutions; that it is the intention to give it for a full week at the Metropolitan Opera House, and that the representations are to be tableaux reproduced from pictures by Gérard Mr. Garnett explained the matter further to

UN reporter yesterday afternoon, "It is all my own idea," he said, "and I shall be manager of the entertainment. I have the assurance of a gentleman that he will put up enough money to defray half the cost of the production if I can raise the other half by popular subscription. I hope to do that by appealing iar subscription. I hope to do that by appealing to charitable gentlemen I have in mind. I propose to divide most of the tickets among the subscribers. Nothing is arranged yet, but I sent out the circulars to get patronesses among society ladies, because that will be a great start, you know. With the names of distinguished ladies as patronesses, society will take an interest in the scheme, and everybody else will follow, of course. The patronesses will also form a committee among themselves to determine how the proceeds shall be divided. Although I sent out the circulars only yesterday, I have already received several favorable replies. "The cost of the entertainment I estimate to be about \$15,000. A hundred beople or more will be required in the reproductions, and they must have accurate costumes made for them. The rent of the Opera House is \$3,000 a week, and I hope to get Damrosch or Seidl to furnish the music; so you see the expenses will be pretty large. These expenses, of course, will all have to be deducted from the receipts before anything can be given to the charitable institutions, but I think there will be sufficient profit to make a very handsome division. Naturally it must have careful and competent management, and that's why i purpose to manage it myself. At present the whole thing is in a very chaotic state, and I can give no more details. If everything goes right the organization ought to be complete within a month. In that case the entertainment will be given in the latter part of March."

WHAT THE SIGNAL CORPS CAN DO.

Be Made on Saturday Evening. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, accompanied by his staff, will inspect the First Brigade Signal Corps in their armory at Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue on Saturday evening. It promises to be the most ambitious indoor exhibition ever given by the Signal Corps, and there is unusual interest in it, because Inspector-General McGrath, in his recent report, severely criticised the corps, and particularly Lieut. Homer W. Hedge, who commands it. The corps have issued 3,000 invitations to their exhibition. The Old Guard band will furnish the music.

The corps will give the usual exhibition o wig-wagging," or signalling, with flags, and how proficient they are as marksmen will show how proficient they are as marksmen with carbines. The location of each shot will be reported by telegraph and shown on duplicate targets on the main floor. Another interesting feature of the exhibition will be the laying and operating of field telegraph and telephone wires. The advance operator will receive instructions as he progresses, and will report all observations to the home station. A signal tower thirty feet in height is to be built from the smallest possible number of pieces of rough timber. In this operation lashings only will be used. From the top of this tower, which is supposed to be in a commanding position, observations will be taken of the surrounding country, and will be put into map form. This map will then be sent by telegraph to the headquarter station and reproduced in fac-simile.

This is to be a demonstration of actual work.

fac-simile.

This is to be a demonstration of actual work. done by the signal corps at the State camp. There will also be a demonstration of the use made by the United States and foreign armies of the captive military balloon, day signalling by telegraph, and night signalling by electric flash light operated from the ground. There will be dancing on the main floor after the exhibition.

STRIKES IN NEW YORK STATE. Report of the State Board of Mediation

ALBANY, Jan. 16.-The report of the State about 425 strikes and lockouts occurred in the State of New York during the year ending Oct. 31, 1894. This is an increase of 25 per cent, over the number that took place the preceding year. The majority of these strikes were not of long duration and lasted only a few days at most, having been adjusted by mutual concessions. The principal seat of labor disturbance has been in the clothing trade in New York city and Brook lyn. The great strike of tailors in September has been settled, but a similar disturbance in the cloak trade was still pending at the close of this second.

the cloak trade was still pending at the close of this report.

A large proportion of the strikes in 1804, the report says, may be attributed to the effort of the workmen to have their wages restored to the rates existing prior to 1893, when many reductions were voluntarily submitted to by employees owing to the general depression in business. The percentage of unemployed has been materially reduced, but two important factors still contribute to swell the forces of idle men-immigration and labor-saving machinery. In this regard it is interesting to note that probably two thousand compositors have been permanently thrown out of work in this State through the introduction of the typesetting machine during the past five years.

years.

The report gives a history of the strikes in New York, Brooklyn, and other places, and the results of the good offices of the Board toward settling them, and then discusses the report of the Federal Commission appointed to investigate the great railroad strike in Chicago.

Premier Bowell Says She Couldn't Enter the Confederation Just Now.

OTTAWA, Jan. 16.-Premier Bowell says that there have been no recent negotiations between the Canadian Gövernment and Newfoundland with regard to that colony entering the Dominion. The present time he believes to be inopportune for the admission of Newfoundland into the confederation. The unsettled state of

affairs would have to be removed and the French shore question adjusted before the idea could be entertained.

He is strongly in favor of the original scheme of confederation being carried out by uniting all the British North American provinces into one grand confederation, but there are at the present moment obstacles in the way which prevent it.

John McElligot of 728 Ninth avenue rode in Broadway car last night from Fifteenth to Forty-third street beside fifteen-year-old Frank Whitney of the Powers House, Third avenue and Thirty-second street. At Ferty-third street McElligot missed a \$20 diamond scarfqin, and a about the same time Whitney, who had been reading a newspaper, left the car. McElligot had Whitney arrested. The pin was not recovered, and Whitney denied stealing it. He was locked up in the West Thirtieth street police station.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 16.-Mrs. Annie D.

Bellah, the most notorious confidence woman in the United States, was arrested here this morning on a charge of obtaining \$125 upon a forged draft. She has been in the Tombs at New York and the Cambridge, Mass., jall. She is wanted in nearly every State in the Union and in Canada.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria PLATT TOOK APOLLINARIS.

HAD A JOLLY EVENING WITH THE SEVENTH REGIMENT BOYS.

Gen, Alger Meets Him on His Return to the Pirth Avenue Hotel-The General Again a Presidential Candidate The Superintendency of Public Buildings,

Ex-Senator Platt returned yesterday afterfrom his sofourn in Albany. His last night in the City of Hills was interesting. He was at the Kenmore on Tuesday night, and was about to retire, after a comfortable dinner and s glass of red wine, when the Seventh Regiment boys, who had gone up to attend Gen. McAlpin's reception, routed him out and enthusiastically insisted that he should join a little gathering.

Senator Platt was equal to the occasion, but he couldn't drink any of the whiskey with the Seventh Regiment boys. He wanted to, but his stomach won't let him. He has said that he would like to be able to take a Manhattan cocktail, just as Senator Hill has said that he wished he could take a little whiskey before going to bed. The Seventh boys suggested champagne; but the Tioga chieftain says that he cannot take that either. So a magnum of apollinaris was put in front of him, and while the guardsmen dance around him and wished him all happiness and luck, and demanded a promise that he attend their camp meeting at Peekskill this summer, Senator Platt was on a broad grin. It was a novel experience for him; but he was a boy with the boys. He promised faithfully to b present when the Seventh is in camp. The boys gave him a happy toast, and by this time it was nearly two hours after Senator Platt's bedtime and they excused him.

Gen. Russell Alexander Alger was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel awaiting the return of Senator Platt. Gen. Alger on his last two or three visits to New York city from his Michigan home has made inquiries concerning Mr. Platt's power in the Republican party of New York State. Mr. Platt and Gen. Alger dined together last night. They are warm personal friends and are engaged in business together Gen. Alger, it may be set down as fact will be a candidate for President in the next Republican National Convention, Gen. boom factory in Detroit, which has ever since been memorable. There is no doubt that Gen. Alger has the Presidential bug in his hat. The Hon. Joseph H. Manley, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee, was in New York the other day. He had been down to Washington, talking with Thomas B. Reed and others, day. He had been down to Washington, talking with Thomas B. Reed and others, and Mr. Manley told his friends that he was for Reed first, last, and all the time, Mr. Manley has also advanced the idea that has been heard for ten years, that the next Republican National Convention shall be held in San Francisco. Mr. Manley thinks the Convention should be held in May, in order to avoid the extreme heat.

Ex-Senator J. Stoat Fassett of Elmira was at the Fifth Avenue and met his old friend Mr. Platt and a number of other Republicans who were associated with him in his early battles. Mr. Fassett, it was said is in town merely on social matters. His old chum. Col. Archie E. Baxter, who nominated Mr. Fassett for Governor at the Saratoga Convention, is Clerk of the Assembly. Mr. Fassett and John Dwight of Dryden are pleased at Col. Baxter's elevation. It has been said that Senator Fassett is building up an anti-Platt organization in the southern tier. Mr. Dwight said that he did not know of such a movement.

There were other Republicans at the hotel, fresh from Albany. It seems that there is a doubt as to the appointment of ex-Mayor Thomas Wheeler of Utica to be Superintendent of Public Buildings in place of Michael Delehanty, Senator Edward Murphy's father-in-law. Gov. Morton, it was said, will make no decision in the matter for two or three days, and in the meantime the boom of Preacher Sam Morris of Troy has been revived. It was said last night that Mr. Morris now has about as good a show for the place as Mr. Wheeler.

THE TWO SWEATERS MAY DIE.

Other Lives Endangered by Gas in a Rut-Two sweaters were perhaps killed by illumi ating gas at 15 Rutgers place on Tuesday night, and the lives of a number of others were endanged gered. The building has four stories and s basement. The basement is occupied by Adel stein & Avrutine, manufacturers of fire escapes. On the ground floor is a Jewish synagogue, presided over by Rabbi Simon Saretzkf.

He sleeps in the synagogue, using an inverted pew for a bed. The floor above the synagogne s devoted to the sweat shops of Jacob Harris and Abraham Levy. Abraham Libeky and Harris Auerbach have sweat shops on the third floor. The landlord, who is named Brandt, also Everybody in the building began to complain simultaneously on Tuesday about a strong odor

of gas which pervaded the place from cellar to roof. Several letters of complaint were sent to the Consolidated Gas Company in Hester street. At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning Rabbi a stove, was aroused by a choking sensation asphyriated and started to escape. He was a much overcome that it was with difficulty that he managed to crawl out of the building. The cool air revived him when he reached the side-

cool air revived him when he reached the side-walk, and then he thought of an old peddler named Barnet Vender, who slept on the second floor. He rushed up stairs and roused the ped-dler, who was rapidly losing consciousness. He was so badly overcome that when the rabbi shook him he only rolled over and murmured, "Leave me alone: I am dead."
The rabbi made him realize quickly that he was not dead and forced him down stairs. Then he went to the landlord's apartments and aroused Brandt. The latter was suffering from the effects of the gas, and was not able to get out of the nouse until aided.
It was thought then that every one was out of the place.

the place.
At 8:30 o'clock, however, when Levy's sweat At 6:30 o'clock, however, when Levy's sweat shop was opened, two of his workmen who had spent the night in the place were found unconscious. They were Samuel Cohen, 22 years old, and Jacob Schotkey, aged 16. Cohen lay on the floor, while the boy was in a sitting posture.

A call was sent for an ambulance to Gouverneur Hospital and when the surgeon arrived he labored over them for some time, but without success. When carried to the hospital they were still unconscious. Cohen, it is believed, will die, and there is but little more hope in Schotkey's case.

The events of the night caused a panic when the employees of the different sweat shops arrived for work. They were so frightened by what they learned that none of them would enter the building and all business was suspended in the sweat shops until the gas company sent their workmen to the building. It was found that the gas escaped in the cellar where the cap of a mal'p plap had been torn off in some manner.

Helen Kolkman, 25 years old, of 250 West

where the cap of a man't pape had been torn off in some manner.

Helen Kolkman, 25 years old, of 250 West. Twenty-fourth street, was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday afternoon, suffering from the effects of illuminating gas. The young woman was found unconscious in her room. Her condition was the result of an accident, the key of the burner being loose. She is expected to recover.

An Appeal in Behalf of the Clonkmakers, The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor appeals for special contributions for the continuance of its work in relieving the sufing them employment in cleaning the streets. The \$5,000 received by the association from the Citizens' Relief Committee will be exhausted on Friday, and it is imperative that the work shall be maintained at least two weeks longer. The situation among these suffering people is even worse now than when the association commenced to supply funds for their relief.

relief.

It is estimated that at least \$10,000 will be necessary to enable the association to assist these people until the opening of the spring clothing trade. Checks should be sent to Waing von Norden, Treasurer, 25 Nassau street.

George F. Codmore, a bartender of 88 Murray

street, was arrested at Tenth avenue and Seventeenth street last night by Policeman Mc-Conville charged with stealing jewelry from conville charged with stealing jeweiry from 401 Tenth avenue. The complainant, Joseph Mooney, says the prisoner, accompanied by another man, visited his house on Dec. 6 and represented himself as a health inspector. Codmore and his companion sprinkled some powder about which they said was a disinfectant. After they left Mooney missed a gold watch and chain, a gold locket, and a silver watch.

ARE YOU DEAF?

DON'T YOU WANT TO HEAR?

HE AURAPHONE will help you if you do. It is a recent scientific invention which will restore the hearing of almost any one not BORN deaf. When in the

A Sudden Change

In the weather always brings dise astrous results. It checks the cir culation, closes the pores of the skin, and throws the blood of the body back upon those delicate or gans, the kidneys. Then come headaches, colds, coughing, sneez ing, and the thousand troubles so annoying and often dangerous.

The kidneys are the most delie

cate organs of the body and almost the first to suffer, whether in men or women. To keep them in order means perfect health more than anything else conceivable; to allow them to become disordered means certain disease or death Do you know that there is but one great remedy for kidney troubles, and that is Warner's Safe Cure This fact is admitted by the best scientific and medical skill through out the world, and the great revol lution it has wrought in curing complicated kidney troubles, fe-male diseases, and even Bright's disease, and in preventing the evil effects of the season upon the kidneys, has justly made it the most popular of modern remedies Your druggist can certainly supply you with it, and, if you are wise, you will not be without it, especially during this season.

JUDGE SHEA DEAD.

The Former Chief Justice of the Marin Court Succumbs to Pneumonia Ex-Chief Justice Shea died at his residence

205 West Forty-sixth street, on Tuesday even ing of pneumonia. He was in his sixty-seven year. Mr. Shea was born in Cork on June 10 1827, and came of a family, some of the mem bers of which attained high rank abroad, notable the families now represented by Count Dillor Shea in France, and Henry O'Shea, Duke of San Luca, in Spain. His father came to fant and became attached to the press in Washington in the days of the National Intelligencer under Gales & Seaton, after which he es tablished a literary journal in Philadelphia, the Athenaum. Thence he came to this city, where he died in 1846. The Judge, who was brough up to his father's occupation of printer, was at tracted to the law while setting up the type for a new edition of Kent's Commentaries, and being brought, through the reading of proofs, interested to the law while setting up the type for a new edition of Kent's Commentaries, the Judge accepted him as a student, and his legal studies were completed in the office of Kent & Taliman in this city. When admitted to the bar he went to Oswego, and there became the legal adviser of that municipality, but shortly afterward returned to practice his profession in New York. He filled the office of Corporation Attorney in this city in the years 1865 and 1866, and in 1870, he was elected a Judge of the Marine Court, of which he became Chief Justice, and in which court he continued for twelve years. On leaving the bench he returned to the practice of his profession, devoting himself mainly to organization of corporations for the establishment of railroads or industrial objects, in which he became especially distinguished. In securing the discharge of Jefferson Davis he was associated with Charles O'Conor and Howace Greeley, with both of whom he had allfedion intimacy. He wrote a life of Alexandes Hamilton, which passed through two editions and has been justly praised. He wrote an erudite account of Duns Scotus, the medewal metaphyscian and scholar, and other publications, theological, archeological, and artistic. He went abroad annually for many years, and few Americans had so wide an acquaintance with distinguished men in England France, and Italy as he. He was a man of a most genial nature, a good conversationalist, and wity, with scholary and artistic tastes Forty-two years ago he married a daughter of Floyd Smith, for many years President of the Manhattan Gas Company, who survives him, He leaves three children, a son, George Shea, and two daughters, Miss Mary Ritter Shea and Mrs. Gilddon of Vermont. Mr. Shea was the senior warden of the Annunciation in Fourteenth street, and was a he died in 1846. The Judge, who was brough up to his father's occupation of printer, was at

FATHER WALSH'S DEATH. The Result of Grip and Other Troubless

The Funeral To-day. The Rev. Edmund H. Walsh, paster of the First Primitive Catholic Church, on Cumber land street, near Lafayette avenue, will be burled this afternoon from his late residence at State street. He died in the Homocopathic Hospital after an attack of the grip which was followed by a complication of diseases. Father Walsh, as he was known in Brooklyn, was born in Ireland in 1853. He was formerly a Trappis nonk, but early in 1881 he broke away from the monk, but early in 1881 he broke away from the Catholic Church and established an independent church in Harlem. Late in 1881 he organized the First Independent Church in Bridge street, Brooklyn. The church was organized on a purely congregational basis and owes allegiance to no other Church organization.

About two weeks ago Father Waish had an attack of the grip. He was sent to the Brooklyn Hospital. He became violent there, escaped from a private ward light the surgical ward, and frightened a number of cripples who occupied the cots there. The following day he was reamoved to the Homeopathic Hospital, where had died late on Monday night.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Hanson Coxe died in Utica yesterday, after an illness of several weeks. He was born in Mendham, N. J., on Nov. 13, 1819. He was the second son of the Rev. S. H. Coxe, a prominent Presbyterian divine, who became the pastor of a large congregation in this city, where the childhood and youth of Dr. Coxe were passed. In 1844 Dr. Coxe was ordained to the priesthood, and soon afterward accepted the rectorship of St. Peter's Church. Auburn. N. Y., where he remained about two years. During his ministry in Auburn. in April, 1845, he married Miss Eliza-Conkling, the second daughter of the Hon. Alfred Conkling and a sister of the late Roscoe Conkling. He went to Utica in 1857, and for more than twenty years was rector of Trinity Church. His children are United States District Judge A. G. Coxe and Miss Gertrude H. Coxe of Utica. His brothers surviving are Bishop A. C. Coxe of Buffalo and J. H. Coxe of Auburn.

Mrs. Caroline Matilda Conger, wife of Isaaca. gation in this city, where the childhood and

Rishop A. C. Coxe of Buffalo and J. R. Coxe of Auburn.

Mrs. Caroline Matilds Conger, wife of Isaco N. Foster, President of the Wayne County Savings Bank, died at her residence in Honesdale, Pa., on Sunday, aged 65 years, She belonged to one of the eddest families of Orange county, N. Y. Her father, Hiram Elliott Conger, was descended from a French Protestant family that field to Wales during the religious wars in France in the sixteenth century. Hes husband and two daughters survive her. Mrs. Kichard Hamilton of Brooklyn is a sister.

Lloyd B. Banks, son of Commodore David Banks of this city, died at his home in New London yesterday of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of less than a week. He had gone there on Tuesday of last week to meet with Company I, Third Regiment, C. N. G., of which he had just been elected Captain. He had been a Lieutenant in the New York State National Guard.

Jacob W. Titus, cierk to one of the committees

Guard.

Jacob W. Titus, clerk to one of the committees of the Legislature, died at his home in Glen Cove yesterday afternoon of pneumonia. He served as clerk to one of the committees of the Constitutional Convention last summer. He was 35 years old, and leaves a widow and a young daughter.

It. Mary Woolsey Noxon died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday afternoon in her office, at 28 West Forty-fifth street. She was apparently in good health in the morning, and attended to her professional calls as usual. Dr. Noxon was well known in the medical profession.

Daniel Frothingham, a member of the firm of

Daniel Frothingham, a member of the firm of Frothingham & Bayles of this city, died at his home, 110 Remsen street, Brooklyn, yesterday after a brief lliness. He was 14 years old. He was an active worker in the mission school of the Church of Our Saviour, in Brooklyn. S. F. Chadwick, ex-Governor of Oregon, died of heart disease on Tue-day light. He had been a resident of Salem for many years. He was elected Secretary of State in 1870 and 1874, and in 1876 succeeded to the Governoralip. He was born in Middletown, Cono., in 1885.

Mrs. Elida B. Wilkinson, widow of George Wilkinson, receiver of the Newark Savings In-stitution, died early reserving morning of ap-opiery. Her husband ded early in the winter, She leaves a son, Morris E. Wilkinson, and two

daughters. ear it is invisible, and does not cause the slightest discomfort. It is to the ear what glasses are to the eye an ear spectacle. Can be tested FREE OF CHARGE at THE AURAPHONE CO. S. OFFICE:

He was nearly 80 years old.